World Alliance News Letter

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THE CRISIS IN THE UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

JAMES D. CALDERWOOD

THE UNITED NATIONS Expanded Technical Assistance Program (UNETAP) is now in its fifth year. It is the program under which the United Nations mobilizes the technical resources of the member nations to wage war on poverty, disease, hunger, and illiteracy in the economically underdeveloped areas of the world.

An estimated 1½ billion people—about two-thirds of the population of the world—live in underdeveloped areas. Most of these people are, by Western standards, inadequately supplied with even the basic necessities of life. They are poor because they cannot produce more, and they cannot produce more because they are sick and illiterate, because they lack the technical knowledge and the tools needed for production, and because the existing social and economic environment is unfavorable.

The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies—the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and others—are trying to help these people to help themselves and one another by transmitting to them some of the accumulated technical skills of mankind so that they can make better use of their resources. Doctors and nurses, teachers, social welfare workers, agronomists, statisticians, and engineers are being sent to the underdeveloped areas. People from these areas are going abroad to study and acquire new skills.

SPECIFIC EXAMPLES, chosen at random from hundreds, dramatize this work.

In Greece, under the direction of WHO, the people have been virtually freed from the scourge of malaria.

In Thailand, half a million people have been treated for yaws by WHO teams.

In Iran, FAO agricultural experts are helping the farmers to improve cotton production and ILO experts are training foremen in the textile industry.

In Libya, vocational schools have been established by the ILO to train technicians in industrial, commercial, and administrative procedures.

In Indonesia, a nation of islands which badly needs air communications, a mission sent by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is training Indonesians in basic ground services and advising on airport construction, air traffic control, and radio operation.

In India, Asia's first penicillin factory was constructed with the aid of equipment given by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and advice by WHO.

In Mexico, and Egypt, with the help of UNESCO, fundamental education centers are operating. Teams of young men and women from 20 Latin American and 6 Arab countries are being trained as teachers.

UNETAP is financed by voluntary contributions from the member nations. Each year a "pledging conference" is held at which the nations pledge their contribution for the coming year.

FOR THE FIRST 18 MONTHS of UNETAP (July 1st, 1950 to December 31st, 1951), 54 nations pledged $20 million. For 1952, 65 nations pledged $17.3 million. For 1953, 69 nations pledged $21.3 million. For 1954, 73 nations (12 of whom were not even members of the UN) pledged $25.3 million. Although the United States is the largest individual contributor, the countries that are being helped are themselves in the aggregate putting *twice* the amount they are receiving in international aid into the program. Thus the UN is helping those who are helping themselves and each other.

The pledging conference to cover contributions to the 1955 program will be held in a few weeks—in November. It can do little because the hands of the US delegates have been tied by Congressional action, and we can make no pledge.

Last August, Congress appropriated only enough money ($9.9 million) for the US to cover the commitment it had made for the balance of 1954, although the President had requested an additional $9 million for the first part of 1955. The appropriations

—PROFESSOR CALDERWOOD *is associate professor of economics, Ohio State University, and assistant to the field director, Committee for Economic Development.*

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

Correspondence from Austria

Dr. Justin Wroe Nixon, a trustee of the Church Peace Union who is spending a year in Vienna, recently wrote:

"A Scandinavian diplomat remarked to me, 'I think that Senator McCarthy has done more for the cause of communism here in Europe, during the last two years, than the Kremlin has.' He meant, of course, that McCarthy has raised a great amount of suspicion and anxiety as to what American policy is.

"And, believe it or not, the Fifth Amendment over here, serves our cause. We heard an American broadcast one night which discussed the fact that in the communist countries people are compelled to testify against themselves. That cannot be done in America, so the broadcast said, because there is an amendment to the Constitution which forbids it. One can see so clearly here, where compulsion and torture to secure confessions are such vivid realities—and for some, terrible memories—what the Fifth Amendment means. For here we can appreciate the situation out of which it came."

At the United Nations

- The Social Committee and the General Assembly have approved a five-year $12 million program aimed at a permanent solution of the problem of some 88,000 refugees living in camps in Austria, Greece, Italy and Germany. Before the program can be initiated, it must be underwritten by voluntary contributions from nations as well as from private organizations.
- A Finnish-born port expert, Captain Hans Hansen, left for Yemen in October to help that country set up a modern seaport. Upon the request of the Arabian kingdom's government, the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration has arranged to place the veteran port consultant and mariner at the nation's disposal. The program under Captain Hansen's direction will also include personnel training, to teach Yemenites to learn details of cargo handling. Experts believe the port will help Yemen to increase substantially her foreign trade.
- Parachutes have been used to deliver medical supplies to otherwise inaccessible parts of Sarawak in northeast Borneo. Royal Air Force planes carried DDT to World Health Organization representatives who were guiding spraying teams fighting malaria in the interior.

Lefever Leaves National Council

After four years as associate secretary of the Department of International Justice and Goodwill, National Council of Churches, the Rev. Ernest W. Lefever has resigned, effective November 1. His immediate plans include the completion of a project in graduate study as well as some lecturing and writing.

UN Technical Assistance *(continued from page 1)*

act contained the following proviso: "that no commitment for the calendar year 1955 or thereafter shall be pledged on behalf on the United States until the Congress appropriates for said purpose."

The United States plays a leading financial role in UNETAP and other countries follow our lead. In spite of the expressed intention of some smaller countries to increase their contributions for 1955, UNETAP will be hamstrung for lack of funds after January 1st. Congress may eventually appropriate money for our contribution but in the meantime projects will have to be suspended or canceled, staff will have to be dismissed; then the program will have to be rebuilt later. This is all the more serious when it is known that the present projects have been developed by the painful efforts of the people themselves and their abandonment would leave disillusionment and discontent in their wake.

UNETAP is important *ECONOMICALLY* because it can help promote expanding world production, trade and investment and bring to the people of the world the living standards which modern technology makes possible.

UNETAP is important *SOCIALLY* because its programs increase the capacities of the people in underdeveloped countries for self-help and deals with social problems which if unmet become the source of discontent and political instability.

UNETAP is important *POLITICALLY* because the poverty of the underdeveloped countries, combined with their growing nationalism, makes an explosive combination. The cold war today is fundamentally a battle for men's minds and an appreciation of the problems of underdeveloped nations, together with a willingness to help them, can strengthen democratic beliefs and practices among millions of Asians, Africans, and Latin Americans.

UNETAP is important *MORALLY* because the citizens of the advanced countries are less and less willing to see millions of their fellow human beings live in such depressed circumstances. At the heart of the beliefs of the world's great religions is the principle that each individual has a responsibility for the well-being of his fellow men.

It is unthinkable that the United States, on whose initiative UNETAP was started and which has up to this point offered leadership, should now forfeit it. UNETAP has captured the imagination of the free world. In the long run UNETAP can be a more potent force in human affairs than military power. Presidents Truman and Eisenhower have both supported this program. It is now threatened with collapse unless there is Congressional action on appropriations at the *earliest possible moment.*

THE H BOMB AND JAPAN

ROBERT W. WOOD

The H bomb experiments that split the skies over Bikini this spring also touched off a chain public reaction in Japan, the implications of which are largely unknown to many Americans.

Open criticism of the U. S. among Japanese has not been lacking since the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty in 1951. Much of this has stemmed directly or indirectly from anxiety over Japan's economic future, the inevitable frictions which go with the presence of U. S. Security Forces on Japanese soil, a deep-seated uneasiness over the exposed position of Japan in the current cold war, and American pressure for Japanese rearmament in the face of an almost pathological fear of involvement in an atomic war. But in largest part this anti-American sentiment has been confined to three groups which have been spokesmen for the growing amalgam of fears, frustrations, resentments and national pride: labor, intellectuals and teachers, and students. These groups, dominated less by communism as an organized movement than by Marxist slogans and social analysis, form the base for the Right and Left Socialist parties which have trebled their seats in the Lower House since January 1952.

The new and disturbing character of the reaction following the Bikini blasts, however, is that criticism of America has reached far beyond the above-mentioned groups, permeating practically all classes and groups in Japan. Besides heightening the universal fear of nuclear warfare, the radioactive danger of the experiments has threatened the food supply and daily life of the ordinary Japanese.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN BURNED

There was, of course, immediate reaction to the fact that 23 Japanese fishermen who were in the vicinity of Bikini were burnt by a fall-out of radioactive ash, but this first response was relatively controlled. Within days, however, a wave of hysteria began to sweep the country. The tuna catch of this fishing boat was found to be "radioactive"; subsequent catches of a fair number of other fishing craft were also condemned in whole or part; and the bottom fell out of the tuna market. Internal aches and pains were ascribed to radioactive poisoning from many sections of Japan. Reports of radioactive rain and contaminated crops began to appear in an increasing flood. No longer was this simply a question of 23 unfortunate fishermen, for food and rainfall concerned every Japanese from housewife to Emperor. And on the fate of the 23 fishermen focused the accumulated fears and frustrations which had been present long before Bikini, but which were now being articulated by almost all Japanese. It was against this background that the death in September of Aikichi Kuboyama, one of the 23, caused demonstrations and protests and brought Japanese-American relations to a new postwar low.

Americans may ask whether the facts justify this latest and greatest wave of reaction to U. S. policies, for a very considerable confusion and doubt surround the scientific accuracy of the reports of radioactivity and danger therefrom which have been widely published in Japan. This confusion has been compounded by hysteria, irresponsibility, friction between Japanese and American doctors and scientists and the deliberate use of the unhappy event by some groups to inflame Japanese public opinion vis-a-vis the U. S. In addition, Japanese and American officials handled the matter very poorly.

U. S. PRESTIGE FALLS

In any event, U. S. influence and prestige has fallen dangerously. This latest problem not only raises new questions but also re-emphasizes some old ones, and both must be pondered deeply if Japanese-American relations are not to become more strained.

The new questions concern our nuclear experiments in the South Pacific. They may be summarized as follows: Do U. S. trusteeship rights in the South Pacific islands include large areas of the high seas around these islands? Moreover, has the U. S. already, or may she in the future, imperil sources of seafood or endanger other countries in the Pacific basin with experiments in these islands? These questions lie behind the demand by many Japanese that further experiments be restricted to the U. S. mainland or be subjected to international agreement.

But older and broader questions involving our foreign public relations must be given renewed emphasis. There is grave question whether concentration on purely military considerations has not dangerously dominated our foreign relations. It is clear that preoccupation with military preparations alone, to deter communist aggression, frightens and alienates allies whom the U. S. needs. Also one basic fact is being obscured: the containment of communism in the Far East is much more than a purely military problem. Not only has the importance of economic aid been obscured, but the U. S. has fallen far behind communist countries in providing a rationale for our policies that is meaningful or convincing to other peoples.

Shortsightedness in foreign public relations now will surely reap the whirlwind in Japan, which is tied to the U. S. by economic and military necessity, as she becomes economically and militarily self-sufficient.

—PROFESSOR WOOD *is on a two-year furlough from Doshisha University at Kyoto, Japan. He is doing graduate study at Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary.*

METHODIST CRUSADE FOR WORLD ORDER

CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.

The Methodist Church is on a Crusade for World Order. Throughout the churches, new emphasis will be placed on the international situation and world peace. The Crusade will be under the leadership of the Council of Bishops.

We conceive of the Crusade as a spiritual movement of the church which could open the way for a new flood tide of moral and spiritual power; a movement designed to influence the church and to affect the nation and increase the support for United Nations policies and action leading to world peace.

The Crusade, to be fully effective, must get into the very life-blood of the church. It cannot be merely organized mechanics. It is not a beautiful skyrocket, shortly to be burnt-out embers. It is not an interesting gadget to play with. It should lift the churches to a new level of vision, knowledge, and action for peace. It should be a dynamic movement undergirding the United Nations as a human instrument helping us to bring into reality the universal principles taught by Jesus of Nazareth.

HISTORY OF THE CRUSADE

In a General Conference meeting in San Francisco in 1952, a resolution placed the Crusade under the leadership of the Council of Bishops.

In December, 1953 the Council of Bishops met in Atlanta, Georgia, adopted four objectives, and mapped a general plan of action. The objectives are: (1) The Meaning of Peace, (2) The United Nations, (3) Disarmament, (4) UN Charter Review.

These objectives were then considered in the light of what each General Board or Agency of the Methodist Church might do for the Crusade. At a meeting in Chicago in April 1954 provision was made for integrating the Crusade into the ongoing programs of the Board of World Peace, the Board of Missions, the Board of Lay Activities, The Women's Division of Christian Social Relations, the National Council of Methodist Youth, the Commission on Public Relations and Methodist Information, the Radio and Film Commission, etc.

BISHOPS MEET AT UN

A three day meeting of the Council of Bishops at the United Nations was a significant event in the life of the church and gave impetus to the Crusade. Top men of the UN, including Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, set up the program and spoke to the bishops.

The Board of World Peace convened and conducted two important regional meetings of three days each composed of chairmen and members of annual conference boards and district secretaries of world peace. The first at Evanston, Illinois began the Monday after the World Council of Churches Assembly. The second regional meeting was held at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina in September.

A moving picture was prepared by the Board of World Peace with the cooperation of the Radio and Film Commission and a professional studio. The President of the National Council of Methodist Youth and one other of its members interviewed Bishop Oxnam about the Crusade. Copies of this movie were made available to the churches at $45.00 each, and other copies were placed in the Methodist Publishing House Depositories for rental at $3.50 per showing.

A pamphlet on Questions and Answers on the Crusade has been distributed throughout the church and will be used in meetings of youth and adults.

PLOWSHARES AND PRUNING HOOKS

Church publications, such as the *Christian Advocate,* are carrying a series of articles on the objectives of the Crusade and related subjects. The *World Outlook,* published by the Board of Missions, has a series of outstanding articles in the December issue. Other church papers are also carrying messages on the objectives of the Crusade. Curriculum editors have included new materials on world order and world peace.

Under the direction of Bishop Oxnam, who has written the introduction, a booklet of three chapters, *Plowshares and Pruning Hooks,* is being prepared for distribution beginning November 22 at 50 cents a copy. The chapters on The Meaning of Peace, The United Nations, and Disarmament have been prepared, respectively, by Drs. Ralph W. Sockman, Walter W. Van Kirk and O. Frederick Nolde.

The *Methodist Peace Courier,* official monthly publication of the Board of World Peace, outlines methods, resources and suggested projects. The *Courier* will be a chief factor in keeping before the churhes recommendations for action which, it is hoped, will make the Crusade an effective influence in national and international policy.

THE CRUSADE IN THE CHURCHES

From November 22-24, 1954, the 577 District Superintendents of our 42,000 churches will meet in Chicago. Some three or four hours of the program will be used to acquaint them with the objectives and plans of the Crusade. The Council of Bishops will meet the week before and will attend, as will the executive secretaries of the boards and agencies.

During December and January, probably the largest number of meetings of pastors, laymen, women, youth, and other peace leaders of the various districts will convene to consider further implications of the Crusade. These meetings will precede a nation-wide emphasis on Crusade objectives in February.

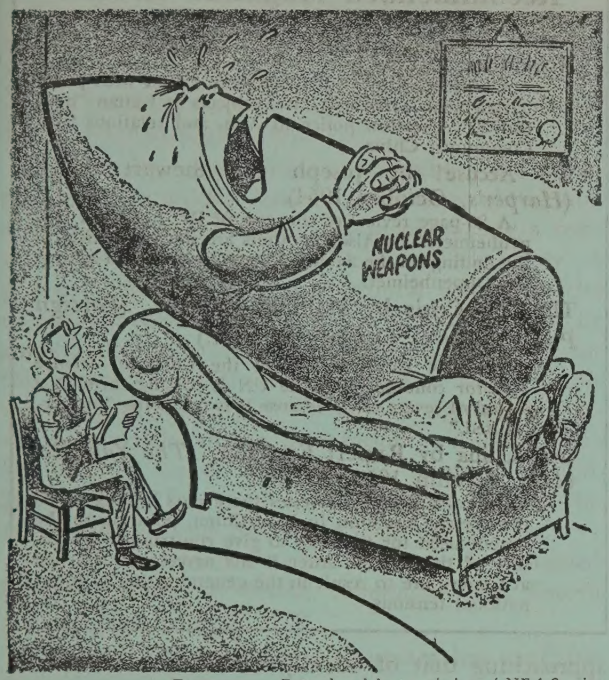
The Council of Bishops has invited all Methodist pastors (numbering approximately 22,000) to preach the first Sunday in February on The Meaning of Peace, the second Sunday on The United Nations, and the third Sunday on Universal Disarmament. Special study groups are also suggested with regard to Charter Review and Revision.

In addition to the above, it is hoped that, on a week night following each of the special Sunday services on the objectives of the Crusade, lay leaders will assemble in the churches to study and discuss the objectives and what may be done about them.

Tentatively, we are considering calling our entire church to register in support of several of the most important principles adopted by the church, in a petition to the government and particularly to the President and the U.S. Senate. Should this be done, we believe a million persons might like to sign.

—DR. BOSS *is executive secretary of the Board of World Peace. The Methodist Church.*

FOCUS> *on the Churches' Work for World Order*



FISCHETTI — *Reproduced by permission of NEA Service*

"I Got an Awful Feelin' I Ain't Wanted"

Disarmament and Security

The hydrogen bomb and the cold war have centered attention on both security and disarmament. Both responsible government officials and responsible citizens must feel deep concern for the preservation and development of freedom and other values we cherish.

Within the interdependent world of which we are a part, however, it is manifest that no nation can attain security by itself alone. The only reliable national security can be found in collective security.

* * *

Efforts to increase collective security have been and are being exerted on several fronts. Within the United Nations there have been modest but significant achievements in the peaceful settlement of disputes. Many people also believe that the Korean action was an important example of collective security measures successfully used. In addition, there are the several collective self-defense or regional pacts, such as NATO, SEATO, and OAS (Organization of American States).

* * *

Intensified concern during the past year about the accelerating arms race has led to increased attempts to make some progress on disarmament problems. The eighth UN General Assembly in December, 1953 called upon the Disarmament Commission to make renewed efforts to find a workable and effective plan for the regulation and reduction of armaments. Last spring the Commission, after almost 18 months of virtual inactivity, appointed a subcommittee to include representatives from Canada, France, United Kingdom, U.S.A., and U.S.S.R. The subcommittee met in strict privacy from May 13 to June 22 in London. A joint proposal made by France and Britain was perhaps the most significant part of these meetings, because it offered a possible basis for a compromise of the long-standing differences on disarmament between the Soviet Union and the West.

* * *

An address on September 30th by Andrei Y. Vishinsky of the Soviet Union broke into the proceedings of the ninth General Assembly with a certain dramatic impact. The statement began with an excoriation of the United States as favoring a preventive war. In his conclusion, however, he proposed a resolution which called for further consideration of the Anglo-French plan and suggested a possible softening of rigidity in the U.S.S.R. policy on disarmament. Since September 30th, the Political Committee of the Assembly has been discussing the Soviet and other proposals, seeking to discover if perchance the way has been opened for constructive diplomacy on disarmament. The Soviet proposition has been received with extreme caution and yet with moderate hope. The move may be only a propaganda maneuver. Whether it has any substance that might lead to compromises of national interests, yet without compromises of principle, may become evident this fall in further discussion of the Political Committee, of the Assembly in plenary session, and of the Disarmament Commission.

* * *

The requirements for advances on the regulation and reduction of disarmaments were stated by the World Council of Churches in its report of Section IV on "Christians in the Struggle for World Community." The report reads in part: "An international order of truth and peace would require:

"1. Under effective international inspection and control and in such a way that no state would have cause to fear that its security was endangered, the elimination and prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and all other weapons of mass destruction, as well as the reduction of all armaments to a minimum.

"2. The development and acceptance of methods for peaceful change to rectify existing injustices."

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

UNESCO Loyalty Cases

Once again the question of the loyalty of U.S. citizens employed by UN agencies has arisen. There are at present eight U.S. employees of UNESCO who have received adverse loyalty reports from the U.S. International Organizations' Employees' Loyalty Board. Four of these individuals have fixed-term contracts that expire at the end of this year or early in 1955. Dr. Luther Evans, former Librarian of Congress and now Director General of UNESCO, has said they would not be rehired when their contracts expired. The other four have contracts without any expiration dates. Dr. Evans believes that he has no right as Director General to fire them now. Furthermore he says his investigation of the eight cases is not complete. Before final action, Dr. Evans wants a mandate from the UNESCO general conference to be held in Montevideo next month.

There is no way for private individuals to see and appraise the records of the loyalty board. Presuming, however, that these eight are of doubtful loyalty, there are certain questions that remain to be answered. Since there is nothing to spy on in the UN, why has Ambassador Lodge insisted on immediate dismissal and directed such unrestrained criticism at Dr. Evans? Should Dr. Evans not be allowed time to complete his investigations? Should he not be given the month to obtain an organizational mandate at Montevideo? Dr. Evans' failure to act on the eight cases has been cited as prejudicing public opinion against UNESCO. Is not far more harm done to UNESCO by publicly blasting its Director General? Why was the attack made at the precise time the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO was meeting in Milwaukee?

The U.S. National Commission for UNESCO is a group of 100 distinguished American leaders whose duty it is to educate U.S. citizens about the UN and UNESCO. It unanimously approved the stand taken by Dr. Evans.

Chinese Communist Gains

Interesting things have been happening in Peking, capital of Communist China. The recent pact signed there between the U.S.S.R. and her ally cast revealing light on the relationship between these two countries. It represents a considerable shift in attitude and policy on the part of the Soviet Union.

Usually when the U.S.S.R. negotiates with a satellite, that unfortunate is called to Moscow. There in the Kremlin she does the bidding of the Soviets. But the new agreement with Communist China was negotiated in her capital. From this and from the terms of the treaty one can only conclude that Chinese prestige and strength have become such that she can no longer be looked on as a satellite. Her position is approaching that of an ally whom Russia must increasingly treat as an equal.

For decades Port Arthur, Outer Mongolia, Manchuria and Sinkiang have been irritants in Sino-Russian relations. The Chinese have felt for reasons of geography and history that these regions are a part of China. But Russian imperialism, both Czarist and communist has persistently tried to gain ascendency in these areas. In recent years the U.S.S.R. has virtually controlled all of them. In Sinkiang, a western province bordering on Russia and remote from the central government of China, the U.S.S.R. has exerted great influence. Outer Mongolia, formerly a province of China, was annexed by Russia. World War II gave the U.S.S.R. the chance to occupy Manchuria, North Korea and Port Arthur.

Now all this is changed if the new treaty is implemented. Northern Korea of course has been dominated by China ever since her troops went into action against UN forces in Korea. The Soviet has pledged withdrawal from Port Arthur within six months. She has recognized Chinese sovereignty over Sinkiang. She has granted concessions in Manchuria, the great industrial center of northeast Asia and she has agreed to greater Chinese participation and influence in Outer Mongolia. As icing for the cake Russia has agreed to aid China with $100 million and technical assistance.

No longer can we talk to Russia in the belief that she pulls the strings in Peking. We must realize that China is no satellite, but a strong independent ally of Russia. We must find some way to deal with this growing force in Asia.

Recommended Magazine Articles

Nehru Talks . . . by William Attwood. (*Look,* November 2, 1954.)

An interview by Look's European Editor with Jawaharlal Nehru, covering such subjects as Indian "neutrality," American policy in Asia, and relations with Communist China.

We Accuse! by Joseph and Stewart Alsop. (*Harper's,* October 1954)

A 20-page review of the case of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. The Alsop brothers are sharply critical of the findings of the Atomic Energy Commission against Dr. Oppenheimer.

The UN Crisis by William R. Frye. (*Foreign Policy Bulletin,* October 15, 1954.)

The UN correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor* contends that the UN is passing through a period of severe crisis because it is not being "properly used."

Indo-China by Rupert Emerson. (*The Yale Review,* Autumn 1954.)

Professor Emerson assesses the events leading up to the present situation in Indo-China, pointing to the urgent need for the U.S. to give constructive leadership of the highest order if the agreements reached at Geneva are to result in the general easing of international tensions.

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

Human Rights Day

The President of the United States has called on all Americans to mark December 10 as the sixth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights coming into effect. In 1953, 84 countries celebrated Human Rights Day.

Community organizations — churches and synagogues, labor unions, business groups, women's clubs, schools—have often cooperated in organizing a community-wide observance of Human Rights Day. A pageant might be developed around the 30 articles of the Universal Declaration, or a movie might be used as the basis for a film forum. A good film for this purpose is "Of Human Rights" which shows scenes of utter disregard for human rights and indicates the articles of the Declaration as a sound basis for renewed hope. (16 mm. 21 minutes. Rental, $4.00.) Available from Film Division, United Nations, New York or from your local distributor.

A catalog of human rights films may be obtained from the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

The National Council of Churches has available three short films for rental on the general subject of brotherhood. For information write Film Division, 220 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Young people's groups might like to make posters illustrating the 30 articles of the Declaration, for display in churches and synagogues, schools, store windows, etc. Order copies of the Declaration from the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO, Washington 25, D. C.

A Freedom Agenda Project

The Freedom Agenda Committee of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund was founded to promote enlightened public discussion about our individual liberties, and greater understanding of our Bill of Rights and Constitution. The Commitee has prepared an excellent booklet, "How to Organize a Freedom Agenda Project" (24 pp., 10 cents). The booklet is a guide for organizing in a community a series of discussion groups on freedom and its implications, and gives detailed suggestions for local planning. Further information: Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, 164 Lexington Ave., New York 16.

Pamphlets on Human Rights

"Loyalty and Freedom" by Rhoda E. McCulloch. United Church Women. Order from National Council of Churches, 120 East 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y. 48 pp., 35 cents. A comprehensive, succinct discussion guide.

"Your Freedom Is In Trouble" by Paul L. Lehmann. National Student Council of the YMCA and YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y. 42 pp., 25 cents. Graphically written and deep in insight, this booklet is designed primarily for students, but any reader will find it stimulating. Invaluable for discussion groups.

"Religion and Freedom of Thought" by Perry Miller, Robert L. Calhoun, Nathan M. Pusey, and Reinhold Niebuhr. Doubleday. 64 pp. $1.00. "A vigorous and candid appraisal of free intellectual enquiry and the Christian religion."

"The Bill of Rights and Our Individual Liberties" by T. V. Smith. Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, 164 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y. 42 pp. 25 cents. Another excellent discussion guide. Includes the U. S. Constitution and an annotated bibliography.

Mission to UN

A "Mission to UN," sponsored by the Michigan Council for UNESCO (Kalamazoo, Michigan) and the Michigan State College Continuing Education Service (East Lansing, Michigan) is scheduled for Thanksgiving week. Open to anyone in the area, the Mission plans four days in New York City to study the program and purposes of the UN. Mission members will attend a regular session of the General Assembly, visit the U. S. and other delegations to the UN, and meet with representatives of such United Nations organizations as UNESCO, Technical Assistance, World Health Organization. The total cost of $95 includes transportation, hotel lodging, and recreation such as a Broadway play and a TV show.

More and more organizations and communities are arranging, in one form or another, such trips in order to study the United Nations in action. It makes an admirable project for any group.

UNICEF Greeting Cards

Attractive cards suitable for Christmas and Hanukah greetings are available at $1.00 per box of ten from UNICEF Greeting Card Fund, United Nations, New York. The five designs depict children at play in Austria, Mexico, Korea, Indonesia and Iran. Proceeds from the sale of these cards are used to help carry on the supremely important work of the UN Children's Fund, which is meeting the needs of children, expectant and nursing mothers in different parts of the world.

Books Received

Men, Wages and Employment: In the Modern U.S. Economy by George Soule. New American Library. 138 pp. 35 cents.

Politics 1954 ed. by Quincy Howe and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. Dial. 230 pp. $2.50.

A Treasury of the Kingdom by E. A. Blackburn. Oxford. 280 pp. $3.50

Stewardship Studies by Roy L. Smith. Abingdon. 256 pp. $2.75.

Best Cartoons of the Year 1954 ed. by Lawrence Lariar. Crown Publishers Inc. 128 pp. $2.50.

Appointment with God by J. B. Phillips. Macmillan. 61 pp. $1.75.

SUGGESTED READING

The Limits of Foreign Policy by Charles B. Marshall. Holt. 128 pp. $3.00.

This extremely important book cannot be recommended too highly to clergymen, lay people, and everyone who has a responsible concern for U. S. foreign policy. Mr. Marshall, from 1950 through 1953 a member of the Policy Planning Staff of the Department of State, has written in brief compass a lucid interpretation of international politics. Study of these lectures will help clarify thinking on fundamental American policy.

My Name is Tom Connally by Tom Connally as told to Alfred Steinberg. Crowell. 376 pp. $5.00.

The engrossing story of the Texan who served in the U. S. House of Representatives for 12 years and in the Senate for 24. Part II is of special interest for students of international relations, since it deals with Senator Connally's work as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Moslems on the March by F. W. Fernau. Knopf. 312 pp. $5.00.

Dr. Hans Kohn has said of this book: "An extremely readable and informative introduction for the general reader to the crucial problems of the Middle East. . . . The various conflicting trends and tensions, personalities and parties, are presented here with remarkable clarity."

Modern Political Thought: The Great Issues by William Ebenstein. Rinehart. 806 pp. $7.00.

A study of the political ideas that have animated the Western world since Machiavelli, organized around the great issues of modern political thought. In his selection of readings and introductions to each section, Dr. Ebenstein makes a fresh and highly stimulating approach.

Contemporary Social Reform Movements by J. E. Nordskog. Scribners. 550 pp. $6.00.

An interpretation, with selected readings, of such social reform movements as socialism, communism, fascism, nationalism, and others. Valuable for reference as well as for general reading.

Interrelations of Cultures. Columbia. 388 pp. $2.50.

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These brilliant Gifford lectures are the second series delivered at Edinburgh on the subject, "Natural Religion and Christian Theology." The first series was entitled, *Science and Religion.*

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The Religious Bodies of America by F. E. Mayer. Concordia. 587 pp.

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A Study of Bolshevism by Nathan Leites. Free Press. 639 pp. $6.50.

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World Alliance News Letter

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Office Address: 170 E. 64th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

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